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dark. The offspring of this degenerate creature, though sired by a vigorous and intelligent dog, show the effect of the alcohol in the third generation. No absinth at all was given, but of the three pups that she bore, one died in a few hours, was club-footed, had several atrophied toes, deviation of the apex of the heart to the right, and other physical anomalies. Another died five days old, very thin and athreptic, with the foramen of Botal still open. And the third at fifty days of age was reported intelligent, but is touched with *carreau* and has atrophy of the hind quarters. The degeneration is in this case, therefore, greater in the third than in the second generation.

E. C. S.

III.—ABNORMAL.

Apraxia and Aphasia. Dr. M. ALLEN STARR. Medical Record, Oct. 27, 1888.

The possibility of successful surgical treatment of many brain troubles has given an immense significance to all mental symptoms that can point to the seat of the lesion. It is with the practical aim of stimulating the observation and recording of such symptoms that Dr. Starr makes his exposition of apraxia, aphasia, and related states. The term "apraxia" is relatively new in neurology, and is used to cover a class of mental disturbances of which "psychic blindness" and "psychic deafness" are the best known examples. The physical basis of the concept of any object is an associated group of the residua of the sense impressions of it, retained in the various sensory centres of the brain. As the result of localized brain disease, one or more of these centres may be destroyed, or suffer a more or less complete severance of its connections with the rest. If the disease affects the visual factor, the patient may be able to see an object before him, but only know by inference from its giving utterance to a human voice that it is a human being. Or if the disease affects the auditory factor, he may be able to hear and recognize music, but not to understand words said to him. Apraxia is, in general, the "inability to recognize the use or import of an object"; and there may be as many forms of it as there are senses. Like aphasia, it is caused, so far as known, only by disease on the left hemisphere in the right-handed. In every educated person there is beside this concept-group, a word-group associated with it and made up of the residua of sensations connected with the heard, spoken, seen, and written word. By disease of the elements of this group the various aphasias, word-deafness, word-blindness, agraphia, etc., are produced; by the severing of some of its connections, paraphasia. The author gives a brief account of these, with a schedule of the points to be examined in making a diagnosis of them; also two tables analysing 15 cases of apraxia, and four cases from his own observation of word-deafness, word-blindness, paraphasia, etc. The article gives in brief space much matter of interest to the psychologist.

Versuch einer Darstellung unserer heutigen Kenntnisse in der Lehre von der Aphasie. ERNST MALACHOWSKI. No. 324 in Volkmann's Sammlung klinischer Vorträge.

A great point in such a presentation is clearness, and in this the author succeeds admirably. With a frequent use of schematic